

MAIL.

Published every Evening, with which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 4, 1876.

100-443887-100

Intimations.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, by a young German, as Servant Male, to accompany a Lady or family en route to Europe.
Terms: Free Passage Home.
Address: "Home-passage," care of the China Mail Office.
Hongkong, February 9, 1876. m29

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship
"KANGTUNG,"
Capt. FRYMAN, will be de-
parted for the above Ports
on THURSDAY, the 17th Instant, at
Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPEAK & Co.
Hongkong, February 14, 1876. f217

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
will be dispatched for the
above Port on THURSDAY,
the 17th Instant, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 14, 1876. f217

FOR COOKTOWN (DIRECT.)

The Steamship
"NAMO,"
Capt. WESTON, will be dispatched
for the above Port on SATUR-
DAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPEAK & Co.
Hongkong, February 14, 1876. f219

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

The Steamship
"LY-EE-MOON,"
Capt. G. R. STEWART, will be
dispatched as above on the
23rd Instant.
Having excellent accommodation for first
class passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, February 14, 1876. f223

FOR MANILA.

The British Ship
"CAULUS MAGNUS,"
Th. Miles, Master, will meet
with quick despatch for the
above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WILLER & Co.
Hongkong, February 14, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP CARRICKS,
FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamers are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.
Agents,
Hongkong, February 14, 1876. f217

GERMAN STEAMSHIP "BELLONA,"
TICHOEYER, Master, FROM HAMBURG
VIA SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamers are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and stored at
their risk in the Godowns of the Under-
signed, from whence delivery may be ob-
tained.
Consignees wishing to take their Goods
from the boats alongside the Wharf, are at
liberty to do so.
Goods remaining in store after the 24th
Instant will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary is given until 12
o'clock on the 15th Instant.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 14, 1876. f224

TENDERS are invited up to the 19th
Instant, at Noon, for hauling up for
Examination and making the necessary
Repairs to the British Barque *James First*,
combed. Also for the supply of such Yellow
Metal and Nails (Nuts) as may be re-
quired.
Apply to
Capt. McPHERSON.
Hongkong, February 14, 1876. f219

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND COLO-
NIAL MADE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ENGRAVINGS, GLASS-WARE,
PLATED-WARE, PIANO,
&c., &c., &c.

THE Underigned has received in-
structions from JOHN G. SMITH,
Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 22nd day of February, 1876, at
Noon, at his residence, "Idis Wild,"
owing to change of residence,—
The whole of his Substantial English
and Colonial-made Household FURNI-
TURE, &c., comprising: Drawing, Din-
ing and Bed Room Suites, Glassware,
Plated Ware, Dinner, Dessert and Break-
fast Sets, Engravings, Pier Glasses,
Gazaliers, Gas Brackets, Carpets, Win-
dow Curtains and Cornices, Marble-top
Tables, Book Cases, Dining Table, Slide
Board, Whistone, Chairs, Iron Bed-
steads, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Wash-
stands and Services, &c., &c.

A Cottage PIANO
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of
description at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1876. f222

To-day's Advertisements.

S. S. LORD OF THE ISLES,
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed, at their risk,
by Mr. A. McG. HEATON, into the Godowns
of Messrs Gilman & Co., whence delivery
may be obtained.
Consignees wishing to receive their
Goods on the Wharf, are at liberty to
do so.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless notice to the contrary be given
before 10 a.m. To-morrow.
No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods
remaining after the 22nd Instant will be
subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 14, 1876. f222

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE THIRD CONCERT of the Season
will be given in the CITY HALL on
TUESDAY EVENING, February 22nd,
commencing at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained of Messrs LANE,
Crawford & Co., on and after SATUR-
DAY Next.

ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, February 14, 1876. f220

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate,
marked on the covers, "Tenders for
Army Contracts," will be received by the
Underigned until Noon on SATURDAY
the 19th Inst., for the undermentioned
SUPPLIES AND SERVICES required by
the War Department at Hongkong and
Outposts, during the year from the 1st
April, 1876, to the 31st Mar., 1877, viz:—
Supplies.

1.—For Her Majesty's Troops:—Provi-
sions, Fuel and Light, &c., &c.
2.—For Hospitals:—Provisions, Wines,
Porter, Ale, Spirits, &c., &c.
3.—Washing and Repairing Barrack and
Hospital Bedding and Clothing; Re-
pairing Utensils.
4.—Cleaning the Roads, Parades, &c., at
the various Cantonments, and other
Scavengers' work; also Cleaning and
Lighting Exterior Lamps, &c.; Sweep-
ing Chimneys, Flues and Stove
Pipes.
5.—Cleaning Nullah.
There will be separate Tender for each
of the five items. No tender will be ac-
cepted from any person in Government
employ.
Samples of certain of the articles re-
quired, in accordance with which supplies
must be furnished, can be seen at this
Office, where also Forms of Tender (no
other than those issued by the Department
will be recognized), conditions of Contract,
Specification and plan of the Scavenging
Contract, and any further information that
may be required, can be obtained upon ap-
plication between the hours of 10 a.m. and
4 p.m. daily.
C. R. SHEERVINTON,
Lieut.-Colonel, Assistant Controller.
Control Office,
Hongkong, February 14, 1876. f219

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CANTON.
MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
SEMI-GRAND PIANO, PARK
PHETON AND PAIR OF PONIES.
A FINE COLLECTION OF FRUITS,
CAMELLIAS, ROSES, AND OTHER CHOICE
PLANTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 20th February, 1876, at Noon, at
"DUART" CAIRN ROAD,
The Residence of the Honourable T. C.
HAYLLAR, Esq.,—
The whole of his Handsome and Substan-
tially made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising:
Handsome Carved EBONY SIDE and
CENTRE TABLES, Mahogany Marone
Marone Covered COUCHES and CHAIRS,
Covered Bombay Blackwood COUCHES,
and FLOWER STANDS, Inlaid Ormolu
CHEFFONIER, and Japanese CAB-
INETS, Handsome Mantelpiece MIR-
RORS, OIL PAINTINGS, OCHROMO-
LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, CAR-
PET Window Curtains, Gilt Cornices,
Gazaliers, Aquariums, Bronze and Porce-
lain VASES.
Handsome BOOK CASE, Carved SIDE-
BOARD with MIRROR BACK, Glass and
Crochery Ware, Silver and Electro Plated
Table Ware, Whatnots, Chairs, Clocks,
Plated Candlesticks.
Handsome GILT BRASS BEDSTEAD
with Feather Mattresses, BUREAU with
Mirror, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers,
Marble-top Washstands, Toilet Glasses,
Cheval Glasses, Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Lamps, &c., &c., &c.
A SEMI-GRAND PIANO by J. Broad-
wood & Sons, made expressly to stand
this Climate.
One 4-wheeled PARK PHETON, by
LANNY, with a pair of WHITE PONIES,
and Double Set SILVER MOUNTED
HARNESS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sedan CHAIRS,
&c., &c., &c.
The Carriage and Ponies, and the Plants
will be sold at 4 o'clock.
Catalogues will be issued prior to the
Sale, and the Furniture will be on view on
MONDAY, the 21st February, 1876.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
The lots, with all faults and errors of de-
scription whatever, at purchaser's risk on
the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1876. f220

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12, *Leopold*, Chinese steamer, 734,
Tadale, Shanghai Feb. 9, General.—U. M.
S. N. Co.
Feb. 13, *Rajah*, British steamer, 358,
Hansen, Swatow Feb. 12, Orange.—Hor
Hing.

Feb. 13, *Altona*, German steamer, 1178,
A. Müller, Shanghai Feb. 9, General.—
Wm. Pustau & Co.
Feb. 14, *Montgomeryshire*, Brit. steamer,
1146, J. Sturrock, Saigon Feb. 8, Rice.—
H. K. & Co.

Feb. 14, *Burness*, British steamer, 1268,
Lock, Nagasaki Feb. 9 (6 p.m.) General.—
JARDINE, MATHISON & Co.
Feb. 14, *Isle of the South*, British ship,
821, Le Contour, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Dec.
28, Coal.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Feb. 14, *Carrick*, British barque, 616,
R. Carr, London Oct. 13, General.—MUN-
ROES & Co.
Feb. 14, *Bellona*, German steamer, 707,
Hamburg Dec. 17 and Singapore Feb. 5,
General.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

Feb. 14, *Gualior*, British steamer, 1720,
J. C. Babot, Shanghai Feb. 10, Mails and
General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Feb. 14, *Lord of the Isles*, Brit. steamer,
1,540, Cowie, London Dec. 15, Gibraltar
26, Port San Jan. 6, Suez 8, Galle 20,
Singapore Feb. 5, General.—D. & S. & Co.

Feb. 14, *Zoroya*, British barque, 383,
Scarlett, Bangkok Dec. 23, Rice and Sapa-
wood.—ORDRE.
Feb. 14, *Taunton*, British ship 685, J.
Clark, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Dec. 24, Coal.
SIMPSON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12, *Hongkong*, for Oallio.
Feb. 12, *Navarra Castle*, for Keelung.
Feb. 13, *Yess*, for Swatow, &c.
Feb. 13, *Haydamack* (R. S. cor.), for Macao
Feb. 13, *Aspid* (R. S. cor.), for Singapore.
Feb. 13, *Bianca Portio*, for Bangkok.
Feb. 13, *Pernambuco*, for Saigon.
Feb. 13, *Hastings*, for Newchwang.
Feb. 13, *Barker*, for Rangoon.
Feb. 14, *Coldstream*, for Singapore.
Feb. 14, *City of Exeter*, for Cooktown.

CLEARED.

Ayredo, for Hullo.
Anna, for Whampoa.
Pardo, for Saigon.
Haitong, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Burness*, from Nagasaki
for London, Mr. and Mrs. Klayson and four
children, and Mr. Wilson. For Hongkong,
10 Chinese.
Per *Lord of the Isles*, from Singapore, 84
Chinese.
Per *Rajah*, 58 Chinese.
Per *Altona*, 2 distressed seamen, and 2
Chinese.
Per *Montgomeryshire*, 5 Chinese.
Per *Bellona*, from Hamburg, Mr. Lewis,
wife and child, and Mr. Stoch. From
Singapore, 3 Chinese.
Per *Gualior*, from Shanghai, for Hong-
kong, Hon. R. Dawson and servant, Messrs
R. Boyd, E. L. Endlooth, H. Morris, H.
L. Barnes, Mollister, Miss Flora Pickens,
and 6 Chinese. For Southampton, Mr. F.
A. Strom.

DEPARTED.—Per *Yess*, for Swatow, Mr.
J. D. McGilguy for Amoy, Mr. and Mrs.
McIntyre, and Mr. and Mrs. For *Altona*,
Miss Johnston and Miss Cook.
To DEPART.—Per *Pardo*, 70 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer *Leopold* reports:
on 12th passed steamers *Peiho* and *Norma*
all bound to Northward. Arrived 1 a.m.
on 13th. Fine weather and Northerly
winds throughout.
The British steamer *Rajah* reports: fine
weather and variable winds throughout.
The German steamer *Altona* reports: fine
weather and moderate winds the whole
passage.

The British ship *Montgomeryshire* reports:
strong N.E. monsoon all the passage.
Brought up outside at 11.45 p.m. on 13th
owing to thick weather.
The Brit. ship *Isle of the South* reports:
fine weather throughout. Crossed the
Equator on the 28th.

The British barque *Carrick* reports: had
strong westerly gales until reaching the
Western Islands, thence to Cape of Good
Hope fine weather. Rounding the Cape
had strong westerly winds, and thence to
port fine weather. Spoke the *Cairn Duly*
from London for Sydney, off the Cape
of Good Hope.

The British barque *Zoroya* reports: had
strong hailing winds and heavy head sea
nearly the whole passage.
The Brit. ship *Lord of the Isles* reports:
strong northerly winds with heavy con-
fused sea and cloudy weather from Singa-
pore to 16 N., thence fine weather to
port.

The British ship *Taunton* reports: ex-
perienced light northerly winds until
arriving off Elizabeth Head, there caught S.
winds which carried us to the N. end
of New Caledonia. Had variable and light
northerly winds to 8° S. and 185° E., was
then becalmed for 18 days. Caught the
N. E. trades in 1° N., and thence to port
had fine weather.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS with close—
FOR SAIGON.—
Per *PARDU*, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow,
the 16th Inst.
FOR SAIGON.—
Per *PENNDU*, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,
the 16th Inst.
FOR SWATOW.—
Per *MEZU*, at 8 p.m. To-morrow, the
16th Inst.

FOR SHANGHAI.—
Per *THALES*, at 11.30 a.m. on Wednes-
day, the 16th Instant.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—
Per *KWANTUNG*, at 6 p.m. Wednes-
day, the 16th Inst.

FOR SINGAPORE, SUMERSET, COOK-
TOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOW-
EN, ROCKHAMPTON, REPEL-
BAY, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, TAS-
MANIA, MELBOURNE.—
Per *BOWEN*, at 11.30 a.m. on Friday,
the 18th Inst.

FOR COOKTOWN.—
Per *NAMOA*, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday,
the 19th Inst.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—
Per *CANDARA*, at 11.30 a.m. on
Saturday, the 19th Instant.

FOR SAIGON.—
The *MEZU* is postponed till further
notice.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKER.

The United States Mail Packet *CITY OF
PEKING* will be despatched on TUES-
DAY, the 15th Inst., at 8 p.m. with the
Mails.

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United
States and the United Kingdom.
The Post Office will be open for the recep-
tion of Ordinary Letters, Books, News-
papers, &c., until 2.30 p.m.
Letters can be posted on board the Packet
from 2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. on payment
of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition
to the Postage.

The prepayment of the Postage to all the
above places by this route is compul-
sory. Correspondence insufficiently
prepaid will be forwarded by the En-
glish Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama,
and the United States must be super-
scribed per *City of Peking*, and that
addressed to the United Kingdom must
be superscribed "via San Francisco."

ALFRED LISTER,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1876. f215

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *GWALIOR*,
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 24th Instant, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom via
Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singa-
pore, Galle, Australia, New Zea-
land, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion,
Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet *DJEMNAH*,
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 24th Instant, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom via
Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singa-
pore, Galle, Australia, New Zea-
land, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion,
Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.
Daylight.—Haitong leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Takao.
8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.

Goods per *Stentor* undelivered after this
date, subject to rent.
Goods per *Peiho* undelivered after Noon,
subject to rent and landing charges.

Miscellaneous.
Transfer Books of the Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Company, Limited,
closed from this date to 29th Instant,
included.

TO ADVERTISERS.
It is requested that all advertisements be
sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow
of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.30 p.m.

BIRTH.
On the 12th February, at Hongkong, the
Wife of Mr G. R. LAMBERT, of a Daughter.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEB. 14, 1876.

THE want of wharf accommodation at a
port possessed of unusual facilities in the
way of docks and slips for repairing ves-
sels naturally causes considerable com-
plaint on the part of masters of vessels
visiting Hongkong; and a very strong
feeling is growing up that if the present
unpleasant state of affairs were utilized
for the purpose of supplying this much-
felt want, the Government would reap
both honour and profit. That trade
will not be attracted Eastwards is a fact
sufficiently realized by all but a very few
sanguine residents; and this being so,
the question naturally arises how it can
best be encouraged in its self-established
centre. To this the answer is patent.
Suitable wharfrage for loading and un-
loading is the greatest want of the day,
and the sooner it is supplied the sooner
will trade benefit. The Government
has as yet—vouchsafed no intimation of
its intentions as regards the Proya-
owing, we are led to believe, to a "pi-
geon-holing" tendency at home—and
we are consequently writing to some
extent in the dark. But the feeling ap-
pears to be almost unanimous that the
adoption of a series of piles which would
both break the force of the sea in a ty-
phoon, and at the same time allow of
the construction of a wharf, alongside
which ships could lie, would prove the
most profitable enterprise in which the
Government could embark. The charges
for rental, if reasonable, would be readi-
ly paid by many firms in the Colony,
cargo-boat transit frequently causing
both loss of time and injury to goods.
In fact the Pier Company's idea was
good enough, only it was unfortunately
carried out at the wrong part of the
town. We commend the suggestion put
forth to the Surveyor General's most
careful consideration.

This fact pointed out by Mr Stewart, in
his very concise, clearly-worded and sen-
sible report, that the offices of Inspector of
Schools and Head Master of the Central
School cannot much longer be united in
the same individual deserves the careful
consideration of the Government, and
that for reasons apart from Mr Stewart's
own performance of his duties. It may
well be that sooner than we any failure
in the excellent system which Mr
Stewart has been the means of establish-
ing, he would prefer to do his best to
fill the double office, leaving such work
as must necessarily be unperformed by
himself to his capable assistants. But
Mr Stewart may be presented to another
office. He may leave the Colony for
good, or may be absent on a well-earned
holiday. Whatever the result, it is
certainly certain that some day or

other Mr Stewart will be obliged either
temporarily or permanently to resign his
charge into other hands, and it is more
than probable that any one else will
be found able to do the work he is now
doing. He himself performs it partially,
simply because he has himself organized
it and knows exactly how to take ad-
vantage of the time at his disposal. But
even with this advantage he is compelled
to declare that the arrangement is often
impracticable, and we trust that some
steps will be taken to render the Inspec-
torship an independent office.

There is one sentence in Mr Stewart's
report which is suggestive, and as the
course we should like to see followed
would materially increase the duties of
the Inspector of Schools, we may refer to
it in this place. He states that many
of the natives think they are con-
ferring a favour on the Government by
allowing their children to attend a
Government School. We further
observe that the estimate of uneducated
children now in the Colony (exclusive
of 7,664 under six years of age) about
3,300. Now, why should we not make
the lowest grade of education compulsory
amongst native children? There is
nothing in the idea which outrages the
Chinese mind. On the contrary, the
majority of the natives would approve
the idea. As to payment the free sys-
tem might be largely adopted (upon
suitable proof that the parents were
really unable to pay) almost without
extra cost. As regards the rest, so long
as the fees covered the actual expense,
the Government would be satisfied. The
idea of compulsory education is really
worth consideration, and a system applied
to so many children in England can hard-
ly be deemed unjust to Hongkong.

THE return of Court business during the
year 1875, shew on the whole a fairly
satisfactory state of affairs as regards
crime committed in the Colony. The
offence for which most trials took place
at the Supreme Court was highway ro-
bery with violence, for which 12 con-
victions and 2 acquittals are recorded.

There were 8 cases of larceny on board
ships in harbour, 5 of the same offence
and receiving stolen goods, and 3 cases
of robbery on board ship from the person
and assault. There were also 13 per-
sons charged with larceny on board ship
on the high seas, but acquitted. As
regards ordinary crimes, such as burglary,
child stealing, cutting and wounding &c.,
the returns shew a satisfactorily low
average, the total number of convictions
during the year being only 68 out of a
population of over 115,000 souls, of
whom some 10,000 are the riffraff of the
Southern Coast. Nor is there such a
great difference between the cases tried,
and the cases reported, as to give rise to
uneasiness on that score. Of course a
certain number of assaults escape our
police, but the force is, on the whole,
most creditably organized, and may now
be admitted to be worth its cost.

The police cases naturally present
greater variety than those tried before
the Supreme Court, and at first sight
some of the figures seem rather large.
But they are after all not very alarming.
It appears that 8,055 cases were heard
during the year. But of these 542 were
charges of being at large at night with-
out passes, 429 were of making bonfires
or firing crackers; 1,318 people were
charged with keeping pigs or allowing
dirt to remain on their premises, 368
were cases of common assaults, 267 were
breaches of the Market Ordinance, 936
were disorderly behaviour, 161 were
mendicancy, 778 were road obstruction,
286 were rogues and vagabonds, 225
were street hawking &c. None of these
offences it will be observed were of great
importance. In fact, 2 cases only of
murder, 2 of unnatural offence and 675
of larcenies of all descriptions cover nearly
all the serious crimes. We must, by the
way, protest against the queer system of al-
phabetical arrangement adopted through-
out the whole of the returns. We should,
for instance, have expected to find any-
thing relating to offences as regarded
dogs under letter D. But we find them
under A—"allowing." So too "allow-
ing prisoners to escape," is placed under
N—"negligently." The offences
against the Pass and Light Ordinances
are mentioned under letter A, because that
commences the words "at large"—which
the compiler of the returns certainly
appears to have been. Of course this is
only a matter of detail, but the old adage
that "what is worth doing at all, is
worth doing well" might as well be
adhered to.

The return of Coroners' inquests dur-
ing 1875 shews that 86 were held, of
which 7 were on Europeans, the re-
mainder being on Chinese only. In ad-
dition to these, 88 cases were reported
to the Coroner, but were buried without
inquest. The causes were less various
than might have been anticipated; 18
were accidental deaths (including drown-
ing); 8 were suicides, 7 were natural
causes, and 4 only were wilful murder
or manslaughter; while 1 was from an
overdose of opium. Of the burials with-
out inquest again 44 had no suspicious
circumstances attending the death; in 42
cases there was no evidence, or the state
of the body rendered an inquest useless;
while the remaining 2 were accounted
for by the post-mortem examination
being satisfactory and the death occurring
outside of jurisdiction. The total returns
(made up on the first day of each month
for 1875) shew that the number of pri-
soners ranged from 348 in January to
898 in July; in August there were 388,
which still further fell to 348 in September,
when the numbers began to rise,
leaving 416 present in December. Of
these 88 were European, 10 Indian, and
348 Chinese. In the last week of the

year these numbers had decreased to 65
Europeans and 328 Chinese—a satisfac-
tory return compared with those pub-
lished in previous years. Altogether
Hongkong seems to have improved, inas-
much as we have 400 against 700 pri-
soners this time ten years ago, while
crime has probably diminished nearly 50
per cent.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING
PRESS.

THE Press summarizes and comments on
the Report of the Inspector of Schools.
Referring to the paragraph wherein he
points out the impossibility of one man
continuing to fill the posts of Inspector and
Head Master, it passes the following just
eulogium on Mr Stewart's labours:—"No
one will think of disputing this assertion.
Mr Stewart is one of the last men to com-
plain of overwork. He has gone on, year
after year, performing very heavy and
arduous duties with unflagging zeal and
devotion, the results of which are appar-
ent to everyone. We may be certain that he
has only spoken now because he finds the
proper fulfilment of the duties belonging
to both posts beyond his capacity, and that
one or the other is likely to suffer in conse-
quence. No other man, we can safely say,
could possibly undertake the two posts,
and Mr Stewart has only succeeded so far
in accomplishing the work because it has
so to speak, grown up with him. He has
now for more than fifteen years discharged
his present important functions with rare
ability, to the entire satisfaction of the
Government, and has earned the respect of
the whole community by the tact, fairness,
administrative talents, and "unflinching
honesty of purpose he has exhibited."

THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

THE Chinese Mail says the evils of drinking
among foreigners and opium-smoking among
Chinese are equal, with the difference that
the cause of evil in the former comes from
the victims themselves, while in the latter
the Chinese have to thank the foreigners
for the poison. It again suggests the means
of putting down opium-smoking, viz, the
disqualification to appointment to official
posts or to competition in literary examina-
tions.

The *Chung*

The Press publishes the following telegrams—

London, Feb. 10.—In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, in reply to Lord Granville, supported Count Andrássy's note, there being no violation of the Treaty of Paris, and defended the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. In the House of Commons, Lord Hartington spoke against the purchase of the Canal shares, and the purchase of the Canal was defended by the purchase of the Canal as a continuation of the chain of fortresses between England and India. He further said that, despite the support of the Andrássy note, England is as free as ever. Mr. Gladstone has approved of the support of the Andrássy note.

The Duke of Edinburgh takes command of the Sultan, and proceeds on a special cruise. The Princess Marie goes to Russia. The Alfonso is now masters of Biscay and Alvor.

The Straits Times gives the following under its Manila heading:—Regarding the British ship *Seaton* which was lately wrecked near Hiliton, the *Comercio* of the 13th ultimo, states that she was laden with 8540 pounds of sugar, 14,200 pounds of hemp, and 240 pounds of dyewood, and that a portion of this cargo was saved on occasion of her wreck.

The *Diario* of the 12th ultimo, states that the Manila Municipal have nominated a commission to ascertain the fair rate of levying a vote to defray the expense of lighting that city with gas. The Philippine Bank has declared a dividend of 6½% for the 6 months ending with the 31st Dec. last.

LA TELEGRAFIA.

We give one or two telegraphic items which appear to be new:—*La Jachmundry*, 14th Jan.—The Prince of Wales has presented a magnificent cup for the next Calcutta races.

A scheme has been propounded for improving Simla, which will cost one million rupees.

The garland thrown around the Prince's neck at Lucknow, was valued at £7,000. *Lahore*, 19th Jan.—The Prince, yesterday visited the jail and released their prisoners; among them two Europeans in for forgery, and one native murderer, who has already been confined for sixteen years.

At no in the Prince opened the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Meerut. In answer to an address from General Reid, the Prince expressed the pleasure he felt at opening the Exhibition, and dwelt upon the great benefit arising therefrom and the gratification he felt in promoting institutions where the results of soldiers' industry and the good use of their leisure time might be exhibited to their comrades and to the public. In conclusion he regretted Lord Napier's absence.

Rangoon, Jan. 18th.—William Beattie, the prisoner who killed Mr. Coble, the Deputy Jailor, by stabbing him, has been tried and sentenced to be hanged.

London, 20th January.—The Briton and Teaser with General Schneider, have sailed under secret instructions. The destination is supposed to be Massowah.

London, Jan. 21.—A letter is published from the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in which his Lordship states that Government consents to the view of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell and the Rev. Mr. Sergeant as Indian Bishops, provided the Society makes them a suitable income.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel contributes 2600 yearly towards the stipend of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell.

London, Jan. 19.—The *Gazette* announces that Pope Hennessy is appointed Governor of Barbadoes.

Earl Lytton has arrived in London from Lisbon.

London, 22nd Jan.—The P. & O. steamer *Pekin* was detained at Southampton by an accident to her machinery. She sailed for India to-day.

A snow-storm has interrupted the telegraphic communication in England.

Lahore, 23rd Jan.—The opening ceremony of Chenab bridge, which is 9,300 feet long, was most successfully managed, and a large company from Lahore and the surrounding districts were assembled.

The Prince on arriving at the Bridge simply struck a rivet with a golden hammer presented in a handsome gold casket, and declared the Bridge opened.

He then proceeded to a Grand Banquet provided by the Railway authorities and reached Lahore last evening.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates sitting.)

14th February, 1876.

ON THE SPILL.

S. Dneprowsky, a seaman on board the Russian man-of-war *Vladick*, was found drunk in the street. He was interfering with some chair-coolies, and when advised to go away, refused to do so. He was therefore taken into custody, but he resisted and struck the constable twice. Other assistance was then obtained, and it was with difficulty that he was escorted to the Station. Fined £3, defendant professing profound ignorance of the whole matter.

THE "OLD BOTTLER" TRAFFIC.

Ngai Alook, a collector of old wares and Tung Achat, house-coolies to Mr. J. Fairbairn, were charged under the following circumstances. The complainant stated that he resided at Greenmount. In consequence of frequent petty robberies, he had given positive orders that the collectors of old wares should not be admitted into his premises on any account. Notwithstanding this, they watched him and his family off the place, and then came in. A communication had been made to the Police and a detective was sent to keep a look-out. Sergeant Shum Akow stated that he was on duty to watch the movements of the collectors of old wares. On the 15th inst., he saw the last defendant go into the grounds of the complainant's house, and the first defendant sold him 15 old bottles for 10 cents and 100 cash. Fined the last defendant 10 shillings for disorderly conduct; the 2nd 20 shillings for disobedience of orders.

DETENTION.

Thomas Kelly, Victor Aris, and Joseph Hollinsworth, were brought up for vagrancy. They were found by P. O. 69 to have received food from some inmates of the "Salisbury House." The last defendant said he had sent the food from the American barque *P. P. Day*, from which he was paid off at

Manila and since then he had not been able to get ship. He worked his passage here on board the *Emeralda*, hoping to get a berth. The 2nd defendant stated that he left the German barque *George* at Shanghai and worked his passage here in the steamer *Chento*, arriving here five weeks back. He had been working on board a vessel for his food for three weeks. He had been to the French Consul, who, however, would not relieve him. The 3rd defendant said he was discharged from the British barque *Hastings* at Swatow in November last, and came here in the *Douglas*. He had money when he had spent it all in the Star Tavern, the landlord of which then turned him out. The defendants were sent to 14 days' hard labour. The case was forwarded to the Harbour Master for his information.

John Brown was also brought up for being a dolt. The defendant was an inmate of the Home but had deserted from the barque *Balgownie* into which he was shipped. He was taken before the Marine Magistrate who ordered him to be conveyed on board. He deserted again and the *Balgownie* had now gone to Chefoo. Fourteen days' hard labour.

DRUNKENNESS.

John Kerr, a seaman on board the *S. S. Foo Shing*, was fined 50 cents for lying drunk under a verandah.

LABOUR.

Li A Bin, servant to Mr. Moore, was again brought up for stealing some jewellery from his employer. He was sent to six months' hard labour and to give security thereafter in £200 for six months. The boy who pawned the studs for the prisoner was sent to 4 months' hard labour.

Choy A Ku, servant to the engineer's mess on board the *S. S. Synda*, was again brought up for stealing £62 from the Chief Engineer. The prisoner was bound over in £100 for six months to answer any charge for three months.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

The *Gazette* of Saturday contains the subjoined Report from Mr. Stewart on the state of the Government Schools in Hongkong for 1875—

Hongkong, 5th Feb. 1876.
Sir, I have the honour to forward to you the Blue Book Returns and the Annual Report on Education for 1875.

1.—The number of scholars attending schools subject to Government supervision was 2,898. This is an advance over 1874, but it is not so marked as in some previous years. This is partly accounted for by the fact that no addition was made to the number of schools. There was also a falling off, amounting to three and a half per cent., in the native schools which are supported by Government. The causes of this will appear when the state of certain of these is taken into consideration. In all other cases there was an increase; and the total deficiency, taking all the Government Schools together, amounts to four scholars, that is, 1,927 as against 1,931.

2.—Any deficiency in actual numbers was more than compensated for by the regularity of the attendance, the minimum in this respect being much higher than in previous years. The Tables appended to this Report give the fullest particulars under this heading, and a reference to them will prevent the necessity of entering on a series of tedious details. They have been compiled with the view of supplying all the information about the schools which was thought likely to be desired.

3.—The Native Schools supported by Government are sixteen in number, and were attended by 1,016 scholars, being a decrease of 38 as compared with the previous years. This was owing to a change of four of the masters, one being dismissed, one permitted to resign, and two having to retire on account of bad health. To supply three of the vacancies, a public examination of candidates was held early in the year. Upwards of thirty masters presented themselves, and the three best got the appointments.

4.—The one who was appointed to Tang-lung Chau failed to attract scholars to the school. It was, in fact, almost deserted, there being sometimes only half a dozen present. This was not owing to any fault of the master, but simply because the people in the neighbourhood had their own ideas as to his qualifications for teaching their children. This is a feature in connection with these schools which often manifests itself. All the trouble taken to get a good master is often labour in vain; and the more ignorant the people are, the more unwavering is their faith in their own competence to decide on the new man's fitness or unfitness. In the present case, the master's health failed towards the end of the year, and he had to resign. His successor, although considerably his inferior, is yet doing what he failed to do. He is attracting scholars to the school, and there will soon be as many as could be expected in this once populous but now very sparsely inhabited locality.

5.—Twelve years ago, the two schools at this place were very flourishing, but even after event occurred to withdraw the people elsewhere. Two large fires dealt the first blow. Then, the boat people were relegated to Causeway Bay, and now the houses in the district are nearly all untenanted. The school children, come principally from the various clusters which lie scattered between Wan-tai Gap and the Temple at Tang-lung Chau. The boat people have never forgiven their being sent from their former rendezvous, and they show their resentment by depriving us of the opportunity of educating their children. Incredible as it sounds, many of the people think they are conferring a favour on the Government by allowing their children to attend the schools.

6.—In the case of Tai Tung Kung, the master who was dismissed contrived to elicit a good deal of sympathy from the parents of the scholars;—another remarkable feature; for the man was guilty of the grossest misconduct, and nobody dreamt of saying otherwise. Still, he was a good master, they said, and they wanted him continued. This could not be thought of, and the result is that they are as sleeping little swine, but in this case, it is likely to be a better lived, as the superiority of the present master is beyond all cavil.

7.—The appointment to the school in Battery Road was successful in every way, and was so from the first, although it was feared that there would be a falling off at the start, so difficult is it to calculate beforehand what will be the effect of a change of master.

8.—The fourth vacancy occurred at Wan-tai. The master who lived in a perpetual dread of robbers, could never be prevailed upon to open the windows of his own quarters, and, as soon as school was dismissed, the whole premises were religiously shut up

and barricaded. The consequence was that his health gave way, and the school suffered much in consequence. He retired in April. His place has been taken by a master who is rapidly recovering the ground which was lost, and who will soon make the Wan-tai school what he previously made the one at Stanley, the best of the class to which it belongs. The taste, too, which he is displaying in cultivating the ground within the school enclosure is worthy of all commendation. From being a place which was almost ashamed of it, it has become the pride and the talk of the neighbourhood.

10.—The school at Aberdeen, in addition to its other difficulties, the iteration of which is unnecessary, had this time to contend with sickness. The master had repeated attacks of fever, and it took much persuasion to induce him to return, after his last and very serious illness. The village, in spite of all that has been done to it, is little better than a swamp. The exhalations which arise from the heated mud, in a breezeless summer like the last, can only produce one result. Sickness interfered much with the school at Shan-tai Wan. The building had an unsuitable locality while it was occupied by the Police, but, will last year, there had been no cause for complaint since it became a school-house. It stands on the highest ground on the village, and is admirably ventilated; but in front there is a long stretch of muddy beach at low water, from which miasma cannot fail to exude under a broiling sun. A denser vegetation both here and at Aberdeen would go far to counteract these evil influences.

11.—In addition to geography, introduced into all the schools in 1873, the first three books of the School Book Committee's series came into use last year, with highly satisfactory results. The new subjects were, as a rule, well taught, without any injury to the ordinary Chinese lessons. Arithmetic, which was referred to last year, was not adopted for two reasons, first, because time could not be found for the compilation of a suitable Chinese text book, and secondly, because even if it had been ready, there was sufficient innovation for one year without it. It will not be lost sight of, and, when opportunity offers, it also will find its appropriate place in the schools.

12.—The other Native Schools, thirteen in number and principally on the Kowloon side, which receive a monthly contribution towards the masters' salaries, remain very much as they were. The number of scholars was greater than in 1874, and the attendance was very much more regular. The new books just spoken of are gradually making way among them too; and five or six years hence, perhaps, with patience and perseverance, these schools may do for the outlying places in which they are situated what the Government Schools, ordinarily so called, are doing in more favoured localities.

13.—In spite of defective accommodation and other drawbacks, the Central School is steadily progressing. The total number under tuition was 536, and the average daily attendance for the year was 379. The corresponding numbers for 1874 were 628 and 347 respectively. Taking month by month, the average number on the books was 411, as against 369 for the previous year.

14.—Nothing occurred during the year which requires any special mention. The school, as regards both masters and scholars, was wonderfully exempt from sickness and other causes of absence. There was consequently the less to interfere with the even tenor of daily duty. Scarcely any year has been so favourable to the school in this respect as 1875.

15.—Remarks on this school might have ended here but for the discussion which educational matters have lately elicited. It will, therefore, not be out of place to give some idea of what the school is doing. This can be best tested by the examinations, but this Report would be overloaded with details. If all the examination papers and the results connected with nine English and five Chinese classes were incorporated in it, a selection must therefore be made, and this will be found in the second appendix, which contains the papers set to the first class, and the marks in each subject gained by every scholar in it. The names only are omitted.

16.—The examination papers and the results lie on the table of the examination hall and are open to inspection at all times. The written answers given by the first class are also preserved for twelve months, and are equally open to the public for perusal. The examinations, which are very laborious work, occupy from eight to ten days, at the rate of two papers to each class a day. They are conducted by the masters in committees. The result more than counterbalances the exertion required, because we are able to fix exactly the status of each boy in the school in every subject which he has been taught during the year.

17.—The subjects of examination comprise the whole work of the year. This is often attended with inconvenience, on account of the frequent promotions which have to be made as vacancies occur. It is hard on a boy to be examined on the work of a class in which he has been for only a few months, but this difficulty cannot be overcome, until the school's great drawback, short attendance, has been removed.

18.—This, in most instances, accounts for the comparatively small number of marks gained by boys towards the end of each list. It not infrequently happens that a boy, who would have been among the first in his old class, is among the last in his new one; but in such cases, promotion has to be taken as a prize, and this practically overcomes the difficulty, for the boys think a great deal of promotion to a higher class.

19.—The masters, too, would be glad of more permanency in the classes, in order to give a fair test of what they had done during the year. In the higher branches especially, chemistry and algebra for instance, it often happens, at the end of the year, that two-thirds of the scholars in the class were not in it when the course of lessons was commenced. This is very discouraging, but it will work its own cure by and by. In the meantime, we must be content to make the best of things as they are. This, indeed, has been the guiding principle in everything connected with this and the other schools. Preconceived notions formed elsewhere cannot be bodily transplanted here; and there will be no unfeeling disappointment if the circumstances in which the schoolmaster finds himself are not allowed to make those modifications of action and of opinion which they unceasingly call for. This does not imply a surrender to circumstances, nor is it inconsistent with a high aim and a steady endeavour towards it.

20.—The Chinese class for Europeans and other nationalities except Chinese is now beginning to give very satisfactory results. Several of the papers were remarkably well done, and in the case of the first prize man, the translation into Chinese was given in the Chinese character throughout. This is the first time since the establishment of the class that any high prize has been given.

21.—The class consisted, at the time of examination, of 50 scholars, and the average for the year was 59. These are divided into three sections. The master received his training at the Central School. The class is examined weekly by three English masters, an arrangement which could not fail to secure attention on the part of both master and scholars.

22.—It was much to be wished that the school hours could be shortened. They would be long, in any climate, and they are especially so here. This point has had much anxious consideration for many years, but it is not possible to make the day shorter than eight hours, without seriously interfering with the progress of the school. Were there but one language to be taught, half the time would be ample, but with two, the case is different. The aim is to put both languages, English and Chinese, on a footing of perfect equality, as far as that is possible, and not sacrifice the one to the other. At first, the Chinese would have been glad to throw their own language overboard, but this could not be listened to. The result would have tended to denationalization and the production of a tribe of smatterers utterly useless for interpretation, or for that matter, for anything else. It took much persistence for many years to overcome this reluctance to learning Chinese, but such a thing is never heard of now. Every scholar in the schools, one or two of the youngest excepted, has his four hours a day at English and four at Chinese.

23.—One very important matter calls for special attention, and that is the separation of the offices of Head Master and Inspector of Schools. It has become impossible for one man to discharge efficiently the duties of both. The Head Master of a school of upwards of 400 boys has quite enough to occupy his time and attention within his own domain. The present plan of combining the offices tells especially against the school towards the close of the year, when every master should be occupied with the work of revision, in preparation for the forthcoming examinations. Last year, the Head Master did not teach an hour during the month of December, from having then to attend to his other duties as Inspector of Schools. In this other sphere, also, there is now ample scope for one man's energies. We have reached a period when the dogged conservatism of the past is melting away. The masters show a disposition to follow where they are led; but this implies the devotion of much time and attention on the part of their leader.

24.—There is, it is to be hoped, no necessity for re-stating the case against the suitability of the present building. All that can be said on this point has been said already, and the increased attendance now reported on gives no excuse for modifying a single expression made up of last year; but, since then, the first instalment of the cost has been placed on the Estimates, which implies that it will not be necessary to refer to the matter much longer.

25.—The Great Inland Schools are still nine in number. The manager of the Baxter Schools opened a new one in Tai-ping Shan, but the average attendance not reaching the required point, it and the Sai Ying-ping school were grouped together and examined accordingly.

26.—The Basel Mission Girl's School did more than sustain its previous reputation: Forty-five scholars were examined, and although eight of these failed, it has to be remembered that all the six standards were taken, and consequently a greater range of subjects was included. In reading, writing (from dictation), geography, and history remarkable proficiency was displayed. Arithmetic was weak, as compared with these; but when one thinks of Chinese girls working sums as far on as vulgar and decimal fractions, the result is not so highly creditable; it would be fortunate for the Colony if it had more schools of this description. Memory is not cultivated in this school at the expense of the other faculties. The girls are taught intelligently on approved methods, and they show the effects of it in the intelligent way in which they do all their work.

27.—The three Baxter Schools sent up 72 girls for examination, of whom 59 passed. The highest standard taken was the fifth. These schools are ranked in Class I, which comprises those in which a Chinese education is given. The manager is anxious to have them in the same class as the Basel Mission School, where a European education is given in the Chinese language, and no doubt he will soon be able to have them there. The great obstacle at present is the want of qualified teachers and the increased expenditure which a change would involve. In the meantime, it is a question deserving the best attention whether it would not be better to concentrate his efforts rather than extend them. One good school in Class III. would be worth half a dozen in Class I, as regards both the religious and secular portions of the education; and he has the means of accomplishing that. This, however, is merely a suggestion, and may be taken by him for what it is worth.

28.—The London Mission School at Wan-tai continues to maintain its high position. The master does his work very thoroughly. Out of 50 scholars presented only 8 failed. In reading, writing (from dictation), composition, and geography the school is very strong; and from the accuracy with which the boys explained what they had read, a high estimate could be formed of the master's carefulness and ability. The Tai Ping Shan school was very unfortunate. At the end of the first six months, the teacher had to be dismissed for neglect of duty. It would be wrong therefore, to attribute the great falling off to the present master. Of the 44 scholars presented, 18 failed. In spite of this, there were sufficient indications of the present teacher's ability to lead to the belief that this year there will be a very different state of affairs. Great and much-needed improvements were made in the two school-rooms in the beginning of last year, but the sanitary arrangements still require the manager's best attention, and modern desks and forms should replace, as soon as possible, the Chinese tables, which occupy far too much of the present limited space.

29.—It is very difficult to define the exact position of St. Saviour's Day School. In consequence of a complete change in the management, a request to have the school examined in the middle of November, instead of at the usual time, was complied with on certain conditions. In consequence of this, the school was deprived of more than a month of its most valuable time. The results now to be stated must, therefore, be viewed in the light of this explanation. Of the 44 scholars found eligible for examination, 38 passed and 6 failed, and of the 38 who passed, 15 had to depend for their success on their handwriting, which under certain circumstances is allowed to count as one of the subjects of a standard. The school took all the six standards, but only two scholars were examined in the fifth and one in the sixth. The reading was very good, geography was good, grammar was fair, writing (from dictation) was weak and arithmetic was very weak.

indeed. It is but justice to the late teacher to add that the partial assistance which he received necessitated his teaching the arithmetic of five of the standards himself, and that a week before the examination one of his assistants was withdrawn.

30.—It is gratifying to be able to report that St. Stephen's Church School, which was reported on so unfavorably last year, has succeeded in more than regaining its original position. The new master, had grasped the grant-in-aid scheme fully, as is proved by the fact that out of 49 who were presented only four failed. In two subjects only, writing (from dictation) and composition, was the school inferior to the London Mission School at Wan-tai. In all other respects St. Stephen's holds at present the first place among the schools of its own class.

31.—Victoria Boys' School, which is the only undenominational school in receipt of a grant-in-aid, presented 29 scholars for examination in the first four standards. There were 11 failures. The school belongs to the same class as St. Saviour's, namely Class IV. (Schools in which a European education is given in any European language); and of the two, it holds the higher place in all respects, with the single exception of reading. The weakest point in the school is arithmetic, to which the attention of all concerned is specially requested. The sums given at these examinations are exceedingly simple, being intended to test the scholars' knowledge of the science rather than their accuracy in the manipulation of an array of figures.

32.—Looking simply at the percentage of scholars who passed, these nine schools may be thus arranged:—
1. St. Stephen's Church School. 92 per cent
2. London Mission School (Wan-tai). 88 per cent
3. Baxter School (Tai-ping Shan). 86 per cent
4. Baxter School (Sai Ying-ping). 83 per cent
5. Baxter Mission Girl's School. 82 per cent
6. Baxter School (Stanston St.). 77 per cent
7. St. Saviour's Day School. 62 per cent
8. Victoria Boys' School. 62 per cent
9. London Mission School (Tai-ping Shan). 62 per cent.

Taking all the 346 scholars sent up by these schools, 265 passed and 81 failed. In other words, the total percentage of passes amounted to 77 per cent. This has reference solely to passes in the Standards. The percentage of passes in the various subjects taught in these schools will be found in Table XI, where the basis of a just comparison of the merits of the schools may be obtained. Managers will do well to give it their best consideration, as by it they will be able to know the direction in which their strong and their weak points lie.

33.—The last subject for consideration is the School Book Committee's Series. Four books have now been completed, namely, the Primer and Books I., II., and III. of the series. The Committee, without dissolving, intend to pause here for the present, until the test of actual experience has been fairly applied. It is highly probable that a second edition of the books already published will be prepared before new ground is broken. In addition to reading books, manuals of arithmetic, geography, and history are very much wanted, but as these require greater unity of design, it is necessary that they should be compiled by individual members rather than by each member of the Committee contributing his quota; and this involves a greater expenditure of time than any member can at present possibly devote to such a purpose.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FREDERICK STEWART,
Inspector of Schools.

The Honourable J. Gardiner Austin,
Colonial Secretary,
Hongkong.

FIRE ON BOARD THE C. M. S. S. "HOWSANG."
(N. C. D. News.)

About two o'clock on Saturday morning (Feb. 5th) an alarm of fire was rung from the various stations, the long-continued clanging of the bells leading many to suppose that an unusual conflagration was raging in the Settlements. On turning out, no glare was perceptible in the sky, and another false alarm was considered possible. Enquiry, however, showed that a fire had broken out on board the C. M. S. iron steamship *Howsang*, 795 tons, Captain Lamont, lying at the Company's Wharf, Hongkong, laden with a cargo of sundries, including 800 bales of raw cotton; 7,142 pounds of rice; 520 pounds of wheat; and 500 packages sundries. She was bound for Swatow, and was to have sailed at six o'clock on Saturday morning. How the fire originated is not known, but is supposed, like that which occurred about fourteen months ago on board the ship *George Washington*, to have arisen from the spontaneous combustion of the cotton. As that as it may, the fire appears to have gone on with great rapidity. The seat of the fire seemed to be about the main-batch, and heavy volumes of smoke, illuminated by an occasional flicker of flame, rising in this locality, told of the destructive process going on below. The members of the fire brigade and hook and ladder company resident in Hongkong, together with the engine and apparatus stationed there, were of course first at the scene, and rendered good service in checking the flames. The engine, No. 2, (as were the others that followed) was taken on to the pontoon, alongside which the ship was moored; and steam having been got up, copious streams of water were soon pouring on to the burning mass in the hold of the vessel. No. 1 hand-engine, and a smaller one, which had by this time arrived, were also got to work; but by some misunderstanding the new French engine was ordered away, and had got a considerable distance homeward before the mistake was discovered, and a messenger dispatched to hasten its return. Much valuable time was thus irretrievably lost, or it is thought that, with the aid of this powerful machine, much of what was afterwards deemed necessary to be done might have been avoided, and the fire extinguished without removing the vessel from the pontoon or sinking her. The S. B. N. Company's floating fire engine also did good service, and some men-of-war boats, crews were despatched to the scene of action, and rendered efficient aid. The *Milne* boats were also present in force, and all present were energetic in their efforts to stop the progress of the fire. Holes were cut in the deck in different directions, and hose after hose brought to bear; but still the fire seemed to have the mastery—each fresh hole cut only showing what a furnace was alight below. After about four hours of the work described, and there being no sign that the fire could be extinguished—nothing but the great quantities of water poured in had

brought the ship down, and caused her to heel to an angle that seemed to be becoming dangerous—it was thought the better course to tow her to a shoal in the river, midway between the Ningpo Wharf and Gibb, Livingston and Company's godown.

A tug was therefore made fast, and the process of removing the burning steamer so quickly commenced, that there was hardly time given to withdraw the small engine's hose, the result being that a small engine was drawn into the river, one of the steamers nearly sharing its fate. No sooner was the hose withdrawn, and the *Howsang* had begun to move into the stream, than the fire flamed the half-extinguished fire into flame, which speedily shot up from below and set the bridge and some of the deck houses on fire, as well as the deck itself in the alley-ways, besides endangering the boats. However, the time occupied in removing the burning mass to the water over the shoal was not long, and some dead-lights having been smashed in, and a large cargo port opened, the unclink vessel speedily began to sink. She was still at a considerable heel, and doubt was expressed whether, when she touched bottom, she would not capsize altogether and be likely to become a total wreck. Other opinions were that she would immediately right on grounding, and these proved correct—for as soon as the shoal was touched, she got on her keel, and now lies upright in the water, her upper deck being but a few inches submerged at high tide. This operation of course speedily put out the flames; and steps were at once taken to commence the work of raising the sunken ship. The services of Mr. Roberts, the diver of the Shanghai Tug Company, were secured, and about ten o'clock on Saturday forenoon, he went down to fix purchases on the cargo ports that had been opened to sink the ship. Having successfully accomplished this, the next step was to cut wooden plugs into the broken dead-light holes, and to seek for other places in the hull where water could obtain ingress—having been asserted that, in one place at least, the iron plates had been burnt through, but otherwise the hull is believed to be but little damaged. Yesterday, the ship lay in the same position, but it is thought she will be adrift again in the course of to-morrow. The *Howsang* may be considered a new ship, having been built at Glasgow less than two years ago, for her present owners. The hull is insured in local offices, and the owners' own underwriting account, for £18,000, while the cargo is insured in the New China Marine Insurance Company (lately started in connexion with the C. M. S. N. Co.) for £17,000.

The operations for raising the *Howsang* were continued throughout Saturday, and at night she gave signs of floating, but she was not fairly off the bottom until about noon on Sunday, when her port lights were first awash. Pumping was continued, and at six the same evening, the ship was drawing 17 feet forward and 20 feet aft. Cables were then set to work to haul her into deep water, and she now lies anchored in mid-stream. The ship seems badly strained, and a large portion of her upper deck will have to be replaced, as well as some part of the deck-houses, boats, &c. The machinery appears to be uninjured. The straining has been occasioned by the swelling of the cargo of peas, beans, rice, and wheat. The enormous force thus exerted may be imagined when it is stated that the main deck was burst up, some of the beams broken, the iron bulkhead of the engine room pressed in several inches, and one of the stringer-plates forced off. Other parts were obliged to be cut away in order to ease the pressure, and prevent further damage. Besides all this, a considerable portion of the lower deck will have to be renewed, and its iron beams straightened. Much of the cargo is spoiled, and the remainder of course much deteriorated by soaking. A survey will be had as soon as possible, and the vessel docked. The cost of the repairs will not be much less than £25,000. An auction of the damaged cargo will be held to-morrow (9th).

Quotations.
BOMBAY, Feb. 14, 1876.
Opium.—New Patna, cash, 602½
" Old Patna, cash, 607½
" New Benares, cash, 567½
" Old Benares, cash, 572½
" New Malwa, cash, 585
" Old Malwa, cash, 590
" Allowance Teels, 4 a 8
" Old Malwa, cash, 590
" Allowance Teels, 4 a 10

CAMPOR, ... 14½ a 15
QUICKSILVER, ... 51
SALTPETRE, ... 5 a 5½

Exchange.
Bank, 6 months' sight, ... 3/11½
Credit, 6 months' sight, ... 4/
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ... £ 226
" Bombay, demand, ... £ 226½
" Shanghai, demand, ... £ 72½
" Shanghai, 0 days' sight, ... 73
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. D.,
Bygone,
Mexican,
Gold Loan, 25.50
English sovereigns, 5.08
Australian Sovereigns, 6.08
Discount, 6 a 5

Shares.
Hongkong Bank, 7 per cent, prem. ...
" Fire Ins. Co., \$50
" China Fire Ins. Co., \$145
" Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70
" S. & W. Dock Co., 38 ½ ds.
" China Traders' Ins. Co., \$192½
" Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$600
" Chinese Insurance Co., \$220
" North China Ins. Co., \$180
" C. & J. Marine Ins. Co., \$107
" Yangtze Ins. Association, \$1,608
" E. K. & M. S. S. Co., 5 ds.
" Union S. Navigation Co., \$14
" Shanghai Steam N. Co., \$75
" Hongkong Hotel Co., \$85 ds.
" Chinese Imperial Loan, \$101.10

Temperature.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1876.
(Taken at Blair, Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Thermometer—3 A.M., ... 81
" Do. 4 A.M., ... 83
" Do. 5 A.M., ... 80
" Do. Maximum of night, ... 80
" Do. Minimum of day, ... 60.25
" Do. ... 80.25

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "CITY OF PEKING" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Frazer West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 31, 1876. f615



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London.

Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "SWALLOW" Captain J. C. BAKER, with Her Majesty's Office, Passengers, Goods, and Cargo, will leave this for the above place, on THURSDAY, the 17th Instant, at Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon; FREIGHT and PARCELS at the Office until 2 p.m. on the 16th Instant.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shipper to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, on which the Packages and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from inaccuracies on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, February 4, 1876. f617

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 28th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Frazer West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent, Hongkong, February 3, 1876. f618

For Sale.

DO DE MONTEBELLO CANTER BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE, Quarts, 418 per case (1 dozen), Pints, 418 per case (1 dozen), 5 per cent discount on 20 cases.

Botchen WHISKY, 412 per case (1 dozen).

For Sale, HEARD & Co., Hongkong, June 25, 1875.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHING BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

John's Mail Office.

Insurance.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

EDWARD MORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$90,000,000.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, for an interest dividend of 10% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash. All the Profits of the Underwriting Business, after the payment of premiums, are to be divided in the same manner.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coal in Maltha, on Goods on Board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD KARRBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premiums current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the world.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Fifths of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPIANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1875.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 5, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any and every class of risk, up to the extent of \$10,000 at adjusting rates at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 5, 1876.

Insurance.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for this above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG LIMITED.

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against unpaid Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank before the 1st April, 1876, otherwise their claims will not be recognized.

ADOLF ANDRE, Liquidator.

Hongkong, December 20, 1875. apl

THE SCOTCH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON, Agents.

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

RECAPITULATED 1869.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building or Merchandise in the name, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Intimations.

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to Steamers by the Underigned.

Orders may be left at the Godown, Wanchi, with Mr. J. MACLEOD, or at the Godown, An Yee, Kowloon, Frazer.

LANDSTEIN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE Post of Secretary being about to become vacant, Applications for the same addressed to the Chairman will be received up to the 26th Instant. Salary \$1,500 per annum.

Hongkong, January 13, 1876.

P. KEMP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEX (Germany).

Sole Agents for China, T. PAUL.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO (Germany).

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW.

Complete Set of Vol. I. Six Dollars will be paid for the above.

Not 1 and 2, Vol. I. No. 1 (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy) Vol. II. One Dollar will be given for each of the above.

Apply to the Publishers, CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

MILITARY.

VERANDA toward-bound can secure 10% discount on the usual rates.

Onward-bound Passengers can secure 10% discount on the usual rates by applying to the Underigned Agents, No. 13, Cross Street, Singapore, or No. 2, at the Mail Office.

R. F. STUART, Agents.

Hongkong, April 5, 1875.

Intimations.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE."

IT WILL BE THE CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA.

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.

MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE ADVANTAGE TO ADVERTISERS IS OBVIOUS.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE BARTY FALCONER, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Underigned, on or before the 28th Day of February, 1876, after which date no Claims will be recognized.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment.

L. B. FALCONER, Administrator.

Hongkong, December 3, 1875. f625

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW, VOL. IV, No. 5.

Edited by N. B. DAVIES, F.R.S.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.00.

The Folklore of China, (Continued from page 84.)

The Chinese Vernaculars.

Trip to the City of Loen Chan.

Legend of the Building of Peking.

Chinese Explorations of the Indian Ocean during the Fifteenth Century, (Continued from page 87.)

An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty Years of Foreign intercourse with China.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters—Torture in British and Chinese Prisons.

Fuzang, Chinese Jesuitism.

Bells.

The Natural History of China.

Red as a Festive Colour.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, January 11, 1876.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BARTON'S PATENT COMPOSITION PAINT, FOR SHIP BOTTOMS.

Sole Agents for China, F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, January 6, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological, and General Literary Reference.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK MATTHEWS.

Price, \$5.

Shanghai, KEELEY & Co.

Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

To Let.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TWO Dwelling Houses and Office, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BAKER & Co.

The House No. 43, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSS & Co.

The Dwelling House and Office, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DAVEN & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 13, Gage Street.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 81, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Mr. GANES.

The House and Office No. 8, D'Aguiar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. DEBANK.

ROUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.

Hongkong, December 30, 1875.

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

WITH POSSESSION on 1st March next, the commodious and centrally situated Dwelling House at present in the occupation of Dr. O'Brian.

For all particulars, apply to ROBERT L. ALFORD, Surveyor, Club Chambers.

Hongkong, January 25, 1876. f639

To Let.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS STORAGE GODOWNS, on the Quay.

Apply to TAYLOR & THOMPSON.

Hongkong, November 30, 1875.

To Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 6, Gage Street.

DAVID SASSOON, 60, 62 & 64, Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 12, 1876.

At 1000 Cash per Dollar Minimum.

Butcher Meat.

Beef, English, lb. 400 500

" Foochow, 180 120

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, 160 120

Beef Corned, 120 100

Roast, 140 120

Soup, 80 70

Steak, 140 120

Shalloes' Brains, per set 50 40

" Tongue, fresh, each 250 200

" " " 400 350

" Heart, 180 1